



It has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

AT THE

OLD MARINE GATE,

On WEDNESDAY the 4th November,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

SUNDRY Old Marine Stores and Water-Tanks, returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruisers, &c. Further particulars, and a list of the articles, may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent, is to be immediately paid down by the purchaser, and the articles to be cleared away, and paid for, on or before the 10th day, after that of the sale; or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold, at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

By Order of the Marine Board,

R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORES' OFFICE,
27th October 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissary General will receive sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned numbers and descriptions of Tents.

Tents, Field officers'	137	
Ditto, Captains'	22	With Poles,
Ditto, Subalterns'	67	Poles & Mats,
Ditto, Rowy No. 1	500	1st. complete.
Ditto ditto No. 2	700	

The Tenders must specify the rate for each description of Tents, and three different periods at which deliveries of equal number shall take place.

The contractor with two securities will be required to enter into a bond for the due performance of his contract—Master Tents are to be seen at the Commissary General's office; where such necessary information as may be required will be given.

The Tenders will be opened before the parties concerned, on Monday the 9th of November at 12 a noon; and the Commissary General reserves to himself the option of accepting any one, or of refusing the whole of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

E. BAKER,
Commissary Gen.

BOMBAY,

Com. General's Office,
29th October 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT proposals will be received by me on or before the 24th November, from such persons as may be desirous of obtaining Bills, at 31 days' sight, on Messrs. GREENWOOD, COX and Co. London, for a sum not exceeding four hundred pounds British. Letters to be post paid.

F. E. LEECH.

Pay-Mr. H. N. 65th Regt.
SEROOR, 9th October 1818.

W. PARRY & CO.

ARCHITECTS,
COACH AND HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON THEIR PREMISES,

FROM

COLLINS & CO.

of Calcutta;

SHIGRAMPOES, with or without Harness.

Also, of their own construction—a new, elegant, light and strong Carriage, and Buggy—a second hand Chariot, Buggies, and a Tilbury with Horse and Harness.
Bombay Green, 3rd October 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN AMBROSSE, in charge of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, having taken charge of the effects of the late Lieut. Colonel JOHN LYALL, and sold the same by Public Outcry, has, after the payment of Servants' Wages, Camp Debts, and Funeral Charges, remitted the balance, amounting to Rupees Seven thousand and ninety one, three quarters and thirty six reas (7091 3 36), to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay.

CAMP MHOW,
13th October 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT GUNGABOY widow of JAIKAM JEEVANEY, late of Bombay, Bhattia, Merchant, deceased, has withdrawn the interest of her husband from the firm of JAIKAM JEEVANEY and transferred all the debts due to and by the deceased, to LILADHER ROW-JEE, the late co-partner of the firm of JAIKAM JEEVANEY. If any person or persons have any claim or demand on the said late JAIKAM JEEVANEY, he or they are hereby required to give notice of the same to GUNGABOY widow, as aforesaid, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 26th October 1818.

જાહેર-ખબર

ખબર-હીઆંથી-આપીએચને

મરનાર-ભાઈ-મો-વેપારી-શ્રી-મુખજી-જનો-રેવાશી-નાં-મે-નરંમ-જવાણી-એ-ની-ધણી-આણી-ભાજ-ગંગાભાજ-એ-પો-તાનો-ધણીનાં-કુખંન-માથી-ભાજ-કાડી-કે-તથા-એ-મરનાર-નરંમ-જવાણીના-કુખંન-મે-જે-રેવા-શર-વે-એનો-પંદી-આજો-નાં-મે-લીલાધર-રાધજી-જનો-ને-રેવા-કે-એ-મરનાર-નરંમ-જવાણી-નાં-કુખંન-કુખર-કર-એ-ક-લોક-અગર-જો-જોનો-દામો-અગર-મે-જે-રેવા-એનો-

આજથી-દેન ૧૪ ની-મુદતમાં-આવી-ને-ભાજ-ગંગાભાજ-ને-જાહેર-કર-તે-આ-ર-પછી-એ-દામો-કુખજી-કર-રો-ન-હી-ક-તા-૨૬ મી-અગર-૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Capt. MICHAEL HARDCASTLE, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 21st October 1818.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PAPER.

TO BE ENTITLED

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR

Political, Commercial, & Literary Gazette.

"A forward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation, and they that reverence too much old times are but a scorn to the new." Bacon.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d 1818.

The state of the Press has been a subject of surprise, of disappointment, and of regret, to all strangers on their first arrival in India; and tho' the impression of its imperfections gradually loses its force after a long residence in the country, yet some of its ablest apologists and most zealous supporters acknowledge its reform to be a desideratum.

Within the city of Calcutta alone there are no less than nine public Gazettes, each of them offering itself as the organ of public sentiment, each of them professing to have the earliest intelligence of great events, and each of them promising their portion of original disquisition. With the exception of two or three at most, these Journals are found however to have no sentiment, either of the public or of their own, on the leading features of the times, no earlier intelligence of great events than that which they have copied from their "brother editor" of the preceding day, and no more of original disquisition than has been first echoed from the Prints of Europe to those of India, and then, in seven-fold repetition, from one to the other, till the weekly round has been completed.

Yet amid this absence of novelty, Supplement follows after Supplement, in such a multiplied succession as to induce a stranger to suppose that the influx of new information was more rapid than the Press could keep pace with. Custom has established and bad taste retains the practice of filling up a certain number of closely printed columns, the subjects of which, in the dearth of general news, are indiscriminately drawn from old files of English Papers already more than exhausted, and dilated on to an extreme of tedious prolixity. A mass of heterogeneous matter, often illegible from the smallness of the type and wretched execution of the printing, is thus daily poured forth from Presses, prefaceing their labours by lamenting the barrenness of Indian affairs and the want of local incidents to interest their readers, and expressing the impatience with which they are looking forward to long expected arrivals in order to furnish them with something to say on European politics, at the same time that whole pages of stale and uninteresting documents are raked up

to complete the number of sheets required. This waste of labour and materials in preparing that for publication which is seldom read, is however so far from being esteemed as arising from a desire to promote the public gratification, that it is not unfrequently complained of by those whose hands these sheets may be literally said to fill, but who have seldom sufficient leisure and never the inclination to wade through their voluminous contents.

It is proposed therefore to establish a Journal, which shall found its claim to public patronage on an exemption from these defects. The proprietors of the Calcutta Gazette and of the Morning Post have determined to sink these Papers, and to substitute in their stead an entirely NEW JOURNAL, to be published on the same days on which these Prints have hitherto appeared, and to issue from the same Press.

To their present subscribers they pledge themselves to furnish a Paper in every respect more worthy of their patronage than those which it is intended to replace; and to such persons as may honor them with additional support they equally pledge themselves to fulfil the following engagements:

First. That this Journal shall be published on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday, and continue to be issued from the Press on those days weekly.

Secondly. That it shall be printed on a large Quarto size, on good paper, and in a legible type, of which the present Prospectus itself is offered as a specimen, and that each number shall consist of eight full pages.

Thirdly. That one portion of this Paper shall contain a Summary of the Political and other News of the day, with extracts of the most interesting articles from the European Prints. That a second shall record the General Orders of Government, Provincial Intelligence, Law Reports, and Domestic Occurrences, including the Arrivals and Departures from the Presidency, with the marriages, Births, and Deaths of persons in India generally. That a third shall enter into Nautical and Commercial Details, including the Arrivals and Departures of the Ships at all the Indian ports, and of such of those as may be connected with India in the harbours of Europe, Hydrographical and other Notices of a Maritime nature, and such Mercantile Information as may be attainable from accurate sources, with Prices Current of Indian Commodities as frequently as advices may be received of fluctuation in the markets of India and of Europe, the course of Exchange, value of Government Securities, and price of Bullion, to be followed by such Advertisements of Sales, Freights, &c. as may be transmitted for insertion. The remaining portion of the Paper will be devoted to Original Communications, Literary and Scientific Notices, the progress of the Belles Lettres and the Arts, extracts of the most interesting portions of New and Popular Works, Original and Selected Poetry, occasional Reviews of Books, and early Notices of the latest and most approved Publications.

Fourthly. That as eight pages will be thus invariably given on each day of publication, no Supplements will be added, except when the arrival of important News during the intermediate days may render it incumbent on the proprietors of this Paper to communicate such intelligence to their readers in an Extra Gazette.

Fifthly. That such attention shall be paid to the classification of the subjects treated of, as to enable the reader at a glance to find the peculiar species of information sought for.

Sixthly. That the price to Subscribers shall be at the usual rate of a rupee for each Paper, but to Quarterly Subscribers it will be supplied at the reduced rate of six rupees per month, for which sum they will command the whole news of the week, divided by convenient intervals; and as none of the intelligence contained in the paper of one day will be copied into that of the other, but the information given under various heads will be continued in a successive series of new matter, the repetition which is constantly found in any two separate Papers will be avoided.

ed, and it is confidently hoped that this Journal will thus be found to form a cheaper, as well as a more compendious body of political, commercial, and literary information, than any that at present issues from the Indian Press.

It is a duty which the proprietors owe to the public to make known the foundation on which these professions are made, and to exhibit to their view the means by which they are to be fulfilled.

The first of these is their having placed the management of their Journal in the hands of a gentleman who possesses a general knowledge of the duties of an Editor, and a particular acquaintance with some of the branches of information proposed to be treated of in their columns, besides considerable experience of most of the subjects which compose the essence of our Public Prints.

The second is the arrangements which will made be for securing a supply of the earliest ephemeral productions of the British Press in a regular series direct from England, and of the French and Italian Journals, via Constantinople, Bagdad, and the Persian Gulf, in one season of the year, and by Alexandria and Suez through the Red Sea in the other, with the latest intelligence from these quarters of the world.

A third is the establishment of correspondents at different stations in the interior of India, and at the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, as well as the ports of Ceylon and the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, extended also to the Eastern Islands and to China; by which, as soon as sufficient time shall have elapsed for their communications to become regular, a mass of materials will be collected, which cannot fail to furnish an abundant variety of interesting information.

A fourth is an assurance of support from some of the members of the principal houses of agency, and from merchants actually directing the commerce of the port, as the most unerring sources of all mercantile and nautical intelligence, so important to be well arranged, and extensively as well as accurately detailed, in a community of so much commercial wealth and speculation as that of this city.

These are within the power of the proprietors to command: but in addition to such sources of useful intelligence, the politician, the merchant, the man of science, the scholar, the artist, the poet, the critic, and the philosopher, are invited, in the cordial spirit of that sympathising bond which unites the friends of knowledge in every quarter of the globe, to lend the aid of their communications in furtherance of this design, so that delight may be mingled with information, and pleasure and profit go hand in hand.

In the rapid extension of British Power over the fairest portion of the Eastern world, in the daily increase of commercial enterprise and wealth, and in the opening of so wide a field to the researches of literature and science, as we have all witnessed under the present vigorous yet benign government of India, there have ample subjects to excite our interest and to tempt our speculation. But if we add to these the report of domestic occurrences, the detail of military operations, the bold display of successful heroism, and the proud distinction of individual merit, we shall have additional cause to lament the want of a Record worthy of events at once so gratifying to private feeling and honourable to public character. Either from a deficiency of the means to support and ability to direct, or from some imperfection in the plan of the periodical publications of India, no one attempting to combine the review of Literature, Arts, and Science, with the march of Politics, War, & Commerce, has so completely succeeded as to have deserved or retained a continued patronage; and as it is a subject of just reproach to the capital of so proud an Empire to be deficient in one of the best criterions of public taste and feeling, so it is the common interest of the community to remove it.

Let those who feel the force of such a truth, and who as members of that community are in some degree involved in its application, stretch forth their hands to assist in the accomplishment of this task. With their aid, the zeal of the editor and the warm co-operation of the proprietors of this Paper will be all that is necessary to complete its means of attaining the superiority to which it aspires. If these are conjointly exerted, the CALCUTTA JOURNAL will go forth under auspices the most favourable; and this appeal to Indian talent to aid it by its contributions, and to Indian liberality to support it by its patronage, will not then have been made in vain.

To facilitate as much as possible the safe, speedy, and punctual delivery of this Paper on the days of its publication, it is requested that such gentlemen as may be disposed to honour it with their patronage and support will transmit their names and places of residence to the Proprietors of the Union Press, at their Printing Office in Garstin's Buildings near the Bankhall and the Exchange, and gentlemen of the out-stations who may be pleased to make their communications through their Agents in Calcutta, will find their wishes strictly attended to in the transmission and delivery of the Paper to their address.

It is intended to prepare a monthly Compendium, of the present form and size, to be called THE SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN JOURNALS, to contain only Indian News, whether of Politics, War, Commerce, or Literature, omitting altogether the information coming to us from Europe, as well as Advertisements and matters of a merely local interest, and thus adapting it for transmission to any part of the world. It is conceived that this would be an eligible Paper to be forwarded to England, America, and the Mediterranean; and such persons as may be disposed to secure copies of it for that purpose, are requested to signify their wishes to that effect before the first Number goes to press.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dedicated by express Permission
TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF
HASTINGS, K. G.
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
&c. &c. &c.

Travels in Palestine,

IN THE YEAR 1816.

By J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

PROSPECTUS.

This Work will be printed in the best manner, and on the finest Paper, at one of the first London Presses.

It will be comprised in Thirty Chapters, making two Quarto Volumes, of about four hundred pages each, including the Notes and Illustrations.

The Embellishments will consist of Thirty Vignette Engravings, to be placed at the heads of Chapters, chiefly from original Drawings, and always illustrative of subjects treated of in the text. Besides these will be given Thirty large Engravings, either for an Atlas, or to be bound up with the Volumes. These will consist of original Maps of the country described, general and particular Plans of ruined Cities and their Edifices, drawn expressly for the Work, as well as some very beautiful and accurate Views in Palestine, and delineations of the Monuments of that Country, from the pencil of a celebrated Artist, and a Portrait of the Author, in the costume of Turkish Arabia, from an original Miniature.

The superior manner in which it is proposed to have this Work printed, as a specimen of the highest style of typographical excellence, and the great number of the Engravings which will be executed by the first Artists of our country, must necessarily involve expense.

The price to Subscribers has been fixed, however, at the lowest estimated standard of Six Gold Mohurs, the half of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the Book.

The time of publication cannot be determined with precision. It can only be said that the Manuscript and Drawings are ready for the press, and that as soon as a competent number of Subscribers shall be secured to defray the expense of the undertaking, the whole will be transmitted to England in duplicate, and published with all practicable expedition.

Subscriptions will be received at the under-mentioned houses of Agency in India: and with a view to furnish his friends with the earliest Copies as well as with proof impressions of the Plates, the Author pledges himself for the punctual delivery of the Work, in the order in which the names shall appear in the List of Subscribers, as well as to annex a Copy of that list to the publication:

CALCUTTA:

Messrs. FAIRLIE, FERGUSON, and Co.
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BOMBAY:

Messrs. FORBES and Co.
REMINGTON, CRAWFORD, and Co.

Heads of Chapters, with the Division of Subjects.
VOL. I.

Chapter 1. Voyage by Sea, from Alexandria in Egypt, to Tyre in Phœnicia.

2. Description of Tyre, and discussion of the question as to its insular or continental Situation.

3. Journey from Tyre, by the Promontorium Album, and Scala Tyriorum, to Acre.

4. Description of the town and port of Acre, with a history of the last moments of its Tyrant, Jezzar Pasha.

5. Journey from Acre, through the hills of Galilee, to Nazareth, the place of our Saviour's residence.

6. Ascent to the summit of Mount Tabor, and description of the commanding prospect from thence.

7. Visit to Mount Carmel, and Journey from thence by Athlete and Dora to the ruins of the celebrated Cesarea by the sea-side, and Antipatris in the plain.

8. Stay at Jaffa, and enquiries into the disputed massacre of the Turks by Buonaparte, at that place.

9. Journey to Ramlah, by the Fountain of Perseus and Andromeda.

10. Route across the Plain of Sharon, and through the mountains of Judea, to Jerusalem.

11. Visit to all the principal Monuments of antiquity, both Jewish and Roman, near Jerusalem.

12. Interview with an Abyssinian family of distinction, on pilgrimage; Excursion to Bethlehem, and visit to the Cave of our Saviour's nativity.

13. Visit to the Sealed Fountains of Solomon, to which he compares his Beloved in the Canticles.

14. Examination of the interior of Jerusalem, with an account of the present state of religion, society, manners, &c. in that city.

15. Visit to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, including the Scene of the Crucifixion and the real Tomb of Christ.

16. Retrospective view of Jerusalem, with a comparison between its ancient and modern state; Enquiries into the site of Mount Sion and Calvary, and a dissertation on the changes which this city has undergone.

VOL. 2.

Chapter 17. Journey from Jerusalem to Jericho, with a description of the ruins of that city.

18. Passage of the River Jordan near Gilgal, and observations on the country in the vicinity of that stream.

19. Journey through the Mountains of Gilead, and hospitable reception among the Arab tribes there.

20. Departure from the Arab camp, and first approach to the ruined city of Geraza.

21. Description of the ruins of Geraza, with details of all the splendid monuments of this Roman city of the Decapolis.

22. Journey from Soof to Oom Kais, with observations on the surprising beauty and fertility, and the grand and magnificent scenery, of the land of Bashan.

23. Examination of the ruined city of Gamala, one of the Roman Decapolis, with its curious Tombs and numerous Sarcophagi.

24. Passage of the River Hieromax, and return across the Jordan, by Mount Tabor, to Nazareth.

25. Journey by the plains of Zabulon and Galilee to Tiberias.

26. Excursion along the shores of the Lake of Gennesareth, by Migdol, to the ruins of Capernaum.

27. Description of the town of Tiberias, and its celebrated Baths, with enquiries into the site of Tarichæa.

28. Journey by the plain of Esdraelon, and Jeneen, to the Castle of Sanhoor; with a visit to the ruins of Sebastia, the ancient Samaria.

29. Visit to Schechem or Neapolis, and the Well at which Jesus is said to have talked with the woman of Samaria; with a description of Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizzim, the points of dispute between the Jews and Samaritans.

30. Return from Neapolis, by a varied route to Sanhoor, and from thence to Nazareth.

On announcing to the Public a new Volume of Travels through a country apparently so well known as Palestine, some explanation is due to those who may honor this Work with their patronage.

The Authors who have written in illustration of this small portion of the globe, from Benjamin of Tudela and Sir John Mandeville, down to Dr. Clarke and Mr. Chateaubriand, may be thought to have so completely exhausted the subject as to have left nothing new to be observed or recorded by future Travellers.

The Itineraries of Catholic Devotees have furnished the most ample details regarding the Sanctuaries and Holy Places; and the names of Phœas, Quaresmius, and Adrichomius, are associated with these early labours. The extended Journeys of Protestant Scholars have enlarged our acquaintance with objects of more general enquiry; and the names of Maundrell, Shaw, and Pococke, stand pre-eminent among these. The profound Researches both of English and French writers have laid open all the stores of learning in illustration of the ancient Geography of Judea; and the works of Reland and D'Anville are monuments of erudition and sagacity that would do honour to any country. While the labours of very recent Travellers would seem to close the circle of our inquiries, by the pictures which they have given of the general state of manners, and the present aspect of the country.

Yet among all those who have made the Holy Land the scene of their Researches, there has not been one who did not conceive that he was able to correct and add to the labours of his predecessors; and indeed who did not really

notice something of interest which had been disregarded before. It is thus that Dr. Clarke expresses his doubts and disbelief at every step, and attempts to refute, with indignation, authorities which Travellers of every age had hitherto been accustomed to venerate. And it is thus, too, that Chateaubriand confesses, with all the frankness of disappointment, that after he had read some hundreds of volumes on the country he came to visit, they had given him no accurate conceptions of what he subsequently beheld for himself.

I come before the world, like those who have preceded me, with a profession of dissatisfaction at the incompleteness of all that has been written before, and in the belief and presumption that I may be able to add something new and interesting to the general fund of human knowledge, and more particularly to our local acquaintance with the country of Judea.

As the cradle of our religion, and the scene of all that is venerable in Holy Writ; as the birth-place of classic fable, interwoven with Phœnician history; as a theatre of the most heroic exploits, during the Jewish, the Roman, and the Saracenian wars; as a field moistened with the best blood of our ancestors, in the wild and romantic age of the Crusades; and even now, at the present hour, as a fair and lovely portion of the earth still favoured with the dews of heaven, and blessed with the most benignant sky; it is impossible to pass through it with indifference, and equally so not to set some value on the impressions which these objects and these recollections excite.

It will be expected that I should say something of my qualifications to execute the task of giving these impressions to the world in a manner that may attract its notice.

As far as my earliest recollections guide me, the desire of visiting distant regions was, even in infancy, the prominent one of my heart. At the early age of nine years, the gratification of this passion was promised to me by embarking as a Sailor on an element that had more charms for me than terrors. At the age of ten, I was made a prisoner of war, and it being the period of the French Revolution in which the Spaniards were the Allies of the French, in 1796, I was conveyed with my ship-mates to the port of Corunna.

After a confinement of some time there, we set out on our march towards Lisbon; and at this tender age, tho' I was exposed to the inclemency of the autumnal rains, often sleeping in the open air, scaling rugged and snow-clad mountains barefoot, and subject to all the privations of a prisoner in a foreign land, the charm of novelty, and the fascinating beauties of nature which presented themselves alternately in their wildest, their loveliest, and their most romantic forms, made me forget that I was a captive, and often occasioned my young heart to bound with joy, under trials which without such enthusiasm to support them would have broken the stoutest spirit.

This infant passion was strengthened rather than subdued by my journey thro' the finest parts of Spain and Portugal; and since that period, a series of voyages to America, the Bahama Islands, and the West Indies, while they furnished fresh food for enquiry, strengthened more and more the ardent passion for discovery and research.

The Mediterranean next became the scene of my wanderings. Those who have had an early love of classic literature, and a veneration for all that illustrates it, can alone tell what are the feelings excited by a first view of objects which were before known to us only from books, and of countries renowned in the pages of the admirable historians of antiquity. The elegant poetry of Lord Byron is full of them; and tho' it belongs only to a genius like his to express those feelings well, yet men of humbler talents may and do experience them with equal force.

From the moment of my passing within the portals of Calpe and Abyla, and seeing those pillars of Hercules recede behind my vessel, Egypt, Greece, Phœnicia, Palestine, Italy, and Mauritania, all opened at once upon my view. The desire of visiting them I had always felt; this desire was now nurtured into hope; and from that moment I constantly believed I should tread most of the scenes which I have since trodden, and behold with delight the objects which I had so long contemplated with admiration.

It was now that I applied myself with more than common ardour to the reading of every book within my reach that was likely to extend my knowledge of the interesting countries by which I was on all sides surrounded; and unfavourable as the incessant duties and the hardy life of a Sailor are to such studies, every moment that I could spare from the vigilant watch which squalls and storms, and pirates, and more open enemies, constantly demanded, and from all the complicated claims which commerce and navigation enforced on my attention, was given to study.

Sicily, Malta, the continent of Greece, the Islands of the Archipelago, the coasts of Asia Minor, and the Gulf of Sinyma, gave me only a foretaste, but certainly a most delicious one, of what was yet reserved for me to enjoy.

Alexandria at length received me into her port; and the Pharos, the Catacombs, Cleopatra's Obelisk, and Pompey's Pillar, were all objects of youthful veneration which I now beheld with correspondent pleasure.

I ascended the Nile, with the Odyssey and Telemachus in either hand; and Homer and Fenelon never interested me more than upon the banks of this sacred stream.

The proud capital of the Khalifs, "Misr, the Mother of the World," "Kahira, the Victorious," placed me amid the scenes of Oriental story. The venerable Pyramids carried me back to the obscurity of ages which are immemorial. The ruins of Heliopolis inspired the recollections of Pythagoras, and the Grecian sages who had studied in its colleges; and the Hall of Joseph brought the history of Abraham and his posterity, of Moses and Pharaoh, and of all the subsequent events that befel the race of Israel, before my view.

My attention was now directed towards India, in consequence of a strong desire which the government and the mercantile community of Egypt had to renew their ancient intercourse with that country by way of the Red Sea. I was chosen as an agent in the work, and embarked in it. In the mean time it was represented to me as desirable that a more competent knowledge of the navigation of this Sea should be obtained, and as the task required only duties which were familiar to me I set out to accomplish it.

With this view I ascended the Nile to Kench, in order to cross over from thence to Kosseir, having with me excellent instruments for nautical purposes. I did not pass Heliopolis and Antinoë, Panopolis and Abydos, Diospolis and Tentyra, without an enthusiastic and I may say a minute examination of their fine remains. I was near to Coptos; but Thebes, Hermonthis, Elythia, Apollinopolis, Ombos, and Syene, with the Cataracts of Philoe and Elephantina, were still beyond me. The passage to Kosseir was obstructed at this time, and hopes were entertained of its being re-opened after some few days. I hesitated not a moment, but again spread forth the sail on the Nile for still more southern skies.

At Thebes I remained a week. At Esneh, or Latopolis, I met with the late lamented and most accomplished traveller, Mr. Burckhardt. We remained together for three or four days, scarcely absent from each other's sight for a moment, and scarcely ever silent, so much had we to enquire of and to communicate to each other. We separated, Mr. Burckhardt for the desert, and I to continue my course still upward on the stream.

I reached the Cataracts. The intelligence received here of the wonderful monuments beyond this, determined me to pursue their traces as far southward as they could be found. We procured another boat, and embarked. The Temples of Daboot, of Taefa, and Galabshee, the Quarries, and Inscriptions of Gartaasy, the stupendous Cavern with its alley of sphinxes and colossal statues at Garfecy, and the highly finished Sculptures of the beautiful Temple of Dukkey, rewarded the undertaking, and led me to consider the monuments of Nubia as belonging to a higher class of Art than even those of Egypt.

I had received the first attack of an Ophthalmia on quitting Mr. Burckhardt, who himself laboured under this disease at Esneh. I had now however become gradually blind, and as the least glare of light was painful, even while my eyes were closed, it was in vain to think of penetrating further.

I returned from Nubia with regret, but rich, as I then thought, in the spoils of the enterprise.

An accurate Chart of the Nile as far as I had ascended it, with a delineation of the Islands and inferior Cataracts that we had passed, an observation which fixed with some precision the Tropic of Cancer passing through the largest of these Rapids, the latitude of Dukkey, the extreme point of my voyage, with measured plans and pretty ample details of all the monuments of antiquity that we had found, were the result of my labours on this unanticipated excursion beyond the Nubian frontier.

I descended to Kench, and though the obstacles which at first obstructed my passage of the Desert were rather augmented than diminished, I determined on making the attempt, and accordingly set out with all the precautions which it was in my power to use.

The result was as had been predicted: I was stripped naked amid the mountains, plundered of money, papers, arms, and instruments, and abandoned to my fate. I had to trace this rocky path, naked and barefoot, scorched by day and frozen by night, for it was in the depth of the Egyptian winter. I continued for two days without food or water, and the first article of nourishment which I obtained was raw wheat from a sack, which swelling in the stomach had nearly proved fatal to me.

When I lay down at Kosseir I was unable to rise again, or to support the weight of my body, from the wounded state of my swollen and lacerated feet. A mutiny of the soldiery and a general commotion among the people here rendered it impossible to obtain a passage by sea from

hence to any part of the opposite coast; besides which, as my instruments were gone, my labours would have availed but little in the task originally intended, that of examining, nautically and hydrographically, the upper part of the Red Sea.

I retraced my steps to Kench without interruption, by taking another route; descended the Nile rapidly, without suffering any impediments to retard the progress of our vessel; and again reposed from my toils in the hospitable mansion of Colonel Missett, one of the most amiable and worthy of men.

During my second stay at Cairo, I applied myself with great zeal to the study of the Arabic language, of which I had already acquired a slight knowledge colloquially, and after making some progress in it, assumed the dress of an Egyptian Fellah, crossed the Desert of Suez to examine its Port, returned by a more northern route to explore the traces of the ancient Canal which had connected the Nile with the Arabian Gulf, visited Bubastis, Tanis, and other celebrated ruins, with the Lake of Menzaleh, in the Lower Egypt, crossed from Damietta along the edge of the Delta to Rosetta, and returned at length to Alexandria, the original point of my departure.

At this period the Egyptian Government were desirous of getting some large and fast-sailing vessels into the Red Sea; but the Pasha being refused permission to send ships round the Cape, and disappointed in promised supplies from India, I offered to undertake the work of restoring the ancient Canal which I had just returned from examining, or of transporting two beautiful American brigs belonging to the Pasha, which then lay in the harbour of Alexandria, across the Desert to Suez. The practicability of these operations was satisfactorily explained to our Consul General, Colonel Missett, thro' whom the correspondence officially passed, and he gave it his warm support; but these were undertakings which the Turks could neither sufficiently appreciate, nor accurately comprehend.

My study of the Arabic language was resumed and continued during my second stay here, till a more favorable occasion offering for the prosecution of my intended voyage to India, I left Alexandria, and came now by the way of the Canal, and the ruins of Hermopolis Parva, on the west of the Nile, to Cairo.

From this capital I again set out, wearing the dress of a Mamlouk, and associating with the soldiery, and accompanied a caravan of five thousand camels and about fifty thousand pilgrims for Mecca.

We embarked at Suez, having with us the harem of the Egyptian Pasha, who were going to the Holy City to perform their pilgrimage, and at the same time to greet their lord on his triumphant return to the Temple of his Prophet after the toils and dangers of the Wahabee war.

We sailed. The vessel in which I was embarked upset in a squall and was nigh to foundering. Several lives were lost, and I myself narrowly escaped with the loss of all that I possessed, except my papers.

We arrived at Jeddah. I was so ill, from a combination of sufferings, as to be obliged to be carried on shore in a litter. The project which I had entertained of going to Mecca from hence was defeated, by the necessity of making myself known or dying of want.

The Suffout-ul-Russoul, a ship under English colours, arrived from India. I was taken on board her at the request of her humane commander, Captain Boog, and thro' his kind and friendly attentions I recovered rapidly. Mr. Burckhardt, who was then at Mecca on pilgrimage, and to whom I sent a messenger, came down to see me, and remained with us several days. Besides the consolation of his valuable society, I received from him the warmest and most unequivocal proofs of his friendship. He left us, and I heard of him again by a letter which he wrote to me from Medina.

We prosecuted our voyage to India, and arrived at Bombay, the only benefit I had yet reaped from it being the collection of materials for a more accurate Chart of the Red Sea than any now in use.

After a stay of some months in India, I returned again to Egypt, by the same channel, in company with Mr. Babington, a fellow-voyager to whom I owe more than any public testimony or private acknowledgement can ever repay. Previous to our leaving India, we had furnished ourselves with the books to be procured that would in any way illustrate the track we were about to pursue. The liberality of my friends, who were lovers of science and promoters of useful knowledge in every department, enabled me to furnish myself again with instruments for surveying, and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea offered us a fine field for commentary and correction.

We quitted India in one of the E. I. Company's ships of war. As it was the tempestuous monsoon, it obliged us to make the southern passage, by which means we saw a great deal of the eastern coast of Africa, from Azania and Aden to the Bay of Zeyla, and I had before traced the shores of Yemen from Bab-el-Mandeb to

Dofar. Positions were established, views of remarkable lands taken, hydrographical errors corrected, and much light thrown upon the disquisitions of the learned Vincent.

We landed at Mokha, and from thence our passage up the Red Sea was altogether made in native vessels. This gave us opportunities of surveying which could not otherwise have been enjoyed, with the advantage of touching at every port and creek in our way from Bab-el-Mandeb to Suez.

The voyage from India had been long and tedious, occupying nearly six months; but we accumulated in it such a valuable mass of hydrographical information as was of itself an ample reward for our labours, though these were indefatigable; and in addition to this acquisition, the mineralogy and geological features of the Arabian shores had been illustrated by specimens which were thought worthy of the thanks of the Geological Society of London, to whom they were presented.

I met my former friend, Mr. Burckhardt, a third time at Cairo, on the point of setting out, as we then thought, for the interior of Africa. My stay in Egypt was very short, however, on this occasion.

The Mercantile Community of India being desirous of having some more explicit assurances of protection than they had yet received from the reigning Government of Egypt, a Treaty of Commerce was framed and entered into by Mohammed Ali Pasha for himself, the British Consul for the subjects of that nation in Egypt, and myself on behalf of my Indian friends.

This it was thought advisable to transmit to them as speedily as possible, and as it would be of infinite advantage to accompany it by personal explanations, it was proposed to me to be the bearer of it:—first, because no one was more intimately acquainted with all the facts requiring explanation than myself, and secondly, that it was intended that I should return to Egypt in charge of the first ships which might be sent to re-open the trade.

The passage by the Red Sea was now shut, by the prevalence of the southerly winds, and there was no hope of a speedy voyage by that channel. The route by Syria and Mesopotamia was chosen, and this I undertook to follow.

It was from this period that the Travels announced in the present Volumes commenced, and the object of this introductory Narrative has been to shew that I set out on them with some very ordinary qualifications, it is true, but yet with some very essential advantages. I possessed an ardour in the pursuit of enquiry and research, which all my previous sufferings had not in the least abated; I enjoyed a sound constitution and great physical strength, with a capacity of conforming to foreign manners, from having been the greater part of my life out of England; and an intimate acquaintance with the national habits and religion of the people with whom I was about to associate; as well as a sufficient knowledge of their language for all ordinary purposes of life, or such as did not include a critical acquaintance with their science or their literature.

In the course of the Journey thus undertaken and performed, I saw the greater part of Palestine and the country beyond the Jordan; traversed the eastern parts of Moab, Bashan, Gilead, and the Auranites; crossed Paganota and the higher parts of Syria in various directions, from Balaek by the snowy and cedar-crowned summits of Lebanon to the sea-coast, and from Antioch by the ever-verdant banks of the Orontes to Aleppo; I journeyed through Mesopotamia, by Ur of the Chaldees, to Nineveh and Babylon; and visited the great living cities of Diarbeck, Mosul, and Baghdad, in the way. I went from Ctesiphon and Seleucia, by Dastagher on the plains, and the pass of Zagros through the mountains, into Persia; and visited Ecbatana, Persepolis, and Shapoor, among the ancient, with Kermanshab, Hamadan, Isfahan, and Shiraz, among the modern cities of Iran. This journey of twelve long months was protracted by dangers and obstacles which no one had foreseen, and rendered tedious by repeated illness arising from sufferings and privations in the way. My recovery from these I owed in one instance to the hospitable attentions which I received in the Convent of Mar Elias from the hands of the amiable Lady Hester Stanhope, a name that deserves to be immortalized, if talents and virtues of the highest order give claim to immortality; and in another, to the friendly offices of Mr. and Mrs. Rich, in the bosom of whose family at Baghdad I found all the consolations which benevolence and sympathy could bestow, and all the pleasure that learning, accomplishments, and refined taste could yield.

When this long Journey terminated at last by returning me again to the society of my friends in India, it was the warm and incessant request of all who knew any thing of my labours that I would bring them before the public eye.

I had the superior happiness on my first arrival at Bombay, as well as at this time, to live in a circle distinguished by the erudition as well as the urbanity of its members. Mr. Erskine and Mr. Wedderburn, Dr. Stewart and Mr. Ashburner, with the ladies of the last two, are names which no tribute of mine can raise higher than they already stand in the estimation of all who know them.

It was in this circle that the idea of publication was first conceived. It was urged on me as a duty; it was advised as a means of acquiring reputation; it was suggested as a source of profit; it was hinted at as the only way to avoid reproach. The last consideration weighed with me, I think, more powerfully than all the others. I could not suffer it to be said that I had enjoyed opportunities of adding to the common fund of human knowledge and had neglected them; and though I trembled for the imperfections almost inseparable from that which is done in haste, yet the high opinion which

I entertained of the judgement of those who met all my objections with new and more forcible arguments, fixed me at length in the determination.

The incessant occupations of a subsequent voyage to the Persian Gulf, in which I was engaged in correcting the hydrography of the coasts of this Sea, in illustrating the Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, by Arrian, and in collecting materials for a history of the Wahabee Arab Pirates, left me no leisure however for the task proposed; and after a further extension of the voyage to the coasts of Malabar, Ceylon, Coromandel, and Golconda, I reached the capital of India with my materials as crude and undigested as they were at the moment my journey ended.

Here, the encouraging hope of receiving the distinguished patronage of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, the very flattering encomiums bestowed on the nature of my undertakings by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the animating commendations of my scientific and worthy friend Colonel Mackenzie, the Surveyor General of India, and the warm and hearty encouragement given to me by the learned and excellent Dr. Lumsden, Professor of Arabic in the College of Fort William, stimulated me to fresh exertions; and by unwearied application, during the detached intervals of leisure which could be allowed me from amid other duties, I have endeavoured to condense these materials into the smallest possible compass without detracting from their interest, and to arrange them for publication.

It would be anticipating what will be better done perhaps by severer judges, to say any thing regarding the style, the arrangement, or the matter of work. Some few preliminary remarks I must however be permitted to make.

The opportunities which I enjoyed of visiting even those parts of Palestine most familiarly known, were accompanied with more favorable circumstances than usually falls to the lot of European Travellers in these regions. Through the greater part of the country I passed as a native of it, wearing the dress, and speaking the language of the Arabs; and by these means commanding a free intercourse with the people in their most unguarded moments, and opening sources of information which would otherwise have been inaccessible. From circumstances of a peculiar nature I had occasion to cross this country in a greater number and variety of directions than has ever been done by any individual Traveller before, as far as I am aware of; and although this interrupted the speed of my progress, it was attended with the advantage of enabling me to correct many Geographical errors, and to verify the positions visited in these various routes.

But the most interesting portion of these Travels, and that which may be termed entirely new, is the country of Bashan and Gilead, east of the Jordan. That stream has hitherto been the boundary of all our knowledge regarding the ancient Judea, since no Traveller whose Works are published has yet described the countries beyond it. Dr. Seetzen, a German, and Mr. Burckhardt, a Swiss, the only persons who had visited them, are since dead; and their discoveries here are scarcely known even by name. Yet independently of the high interest which this portion of the Holy Land, and the adjoining districts to the eastward of it, cannot fail to excite in the minds of all those for whom the illustration of Scriptural Topography and Sacred History have any charms, its importance as the seat of ten Roman cities, giving the name of Decapolis to the region in which they were seated, must raise the curiosity of the scholar to know something of its present state. The positions established here of some among the three-score cities of Og, the King of Bashan, in the mountains of Gilead, will gratify the Biblical inquirer; the ruins of some of the chief cities of the Decapolis will furnish food for the antiquarian; and the Greek inscriptions, copied from amidst these ruins, will be interesting to the classic student and the man of letters.

My knowledge of Arabic enabled me also to collect much information as to the names of places that were not actually seen, but were yet within reach of our route; and it will be found that most of the leading features of the topography of this portion of the Jewish possessions, whether mountains, streams, or cities, were in this way identified with those described in the histories of Moses, Joshua, and their successors.

The embellishments of this Work are all given with a view to utility rather than to ornament: though it is hoped that they will deserve the praise of the "*utile cum dulci*" in its most extensive sense, and be well received by those for whose use they were prepared.

Many of the Vignettes are from original drawings, made after sketches taken on the spot; and as this is the least expensive and humblest way of adding graphic illustrations of the text, appropriate subjects have been selected from other sources, but invariably with a view to the elucidation of scenes, or the accurate representations of places, spoken of in the body of the Work.

The ancient Map of Palestine is taken, with very trifling alterations, from D'Anville, as the most generally known and approved authority on this subject, and the one most frequently referred to.

The Map of the route pursued in these Travels has been laid down with great care, entirely from my own observations, and in order to include many places altogether omitted in the ancient Map, it is constructed on a larger scale, and the face of the country through which we passed accurately delineated thereon.

The Plan of the ancient Jerusalem from the best authorities, is that which usually accompanies the Works of Josephus, and will illustrate better than any written description the changes which have taken place in the site of this city.

The Plan of the present aspect of the country and the chief positions around the modern Jerusalem, has been constructed entirely from my own observations on the spot. It cannot fail to be interesting in itself, and illustrative, as a companion to the preceding one, of the changes which this celebrated capital of Judea has undergone.

The Plan of the Ruins of Geraza, in the country of the Decapolis, beyond the Jordan, is laid down also from actual observation, corrected by two subsequent visits to the spot, as well as the plans of particular edifices amid the interesting remains of this city. And the Greek inscriptions found on the friezes, columns, and altars there, have been co-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

THE NEW MANIA.

Extract of a letter to a friend abroad, opened at the Post Office on suspicion of its containing treasonable correspondence;—

"Of late, when the Greenland bound ships had set sail, And the shot at Lord Wellington happened to fail, A strange dearth of topics began to prevail, No subject was offered to interest fashion, No touching new mania, or whimsical passion: The brain had exhausted his patterns of dress, And Lord Byron's fourth canto was still in the press, While the world looked and languished in silent attention, Some clever soul hit on a famous invention— 'Tis a tube made of brass, pewter, copper, or tin, With a hole at one end of it, where you look in And see—gracious heavens!—you are such a sight, Should I try to describe it 'twould take me all night. The exquisite figures and colours you can see, No painter can copy, no poet can fancy, You see—what must all you've before seen surpass, You see—some small broken pieces of glass, Need I tell you indeed, that with such preparation, So lowly a bangle has caused a sensation, I doubt whether Bilboquet, monarch of toys, Or the Devil himself ever made such a noise, 'Tis the favourite plaything of school-boy and sage, Of the baby in arms, and the baby of age, Of the grandam whose sight is at best problematical, And the S. ph who explains it by rule mathematical, Of the Saint who in vain tries to laugh at and mock it, Yet ten to one carries a brace in his pocket, All are bit in their turn, from the billes who have borne it, I'm told, to the opera instead of a lognetto, To the cripple who makes them 'so pretty & cheap,' And hanks them about at a 'penny a peep.'"

(Continued from the Third Page.)

plied with the utmost care, and given as nearly as possible in their original form.

The Views of the most celebrated cities and towns in the Holy Land, with delineations of some of the most striking monuments of antiquity about Jerusalem, are carefully selected from a great number, all equally remarkable for their happy choice of subject, and accurate representation; but among which, these that are selected have claim to a higher interest from the celebrity as well as beauty of the scenes they portray.

The work is thus offered to the Public, as perfect as the humble talents, the interrupted time, and the limited means of the author, would admit of its being made. He has endeavoured, however, amidst all these obstacles, to render it worthy of the patronage of men of learning as well as general readers. He confidently prunes that to all those who feel an interest in the elucidation of Scriptural History and Geography, that portion of these volumes which treats of the countries east of the Jordan, will be found to possess more merit than the mere charm of novelty; while the pictures of a new country and a new people, which these hitherto unexplored regions unfold, cannot be destitute of interest even to those who read only for amusement. It is in the humble hope that all classes of readers will find something to repay their search, that the *Travels in Palestine* are thus offered to the community at large, and in the earnest desire of their approbation that they are sent forth to receive their award.



The Hannah, Heathorn, from Liverpool the 27th June and the Cape of Good Hope the 9th September, arrived yesterday morning.

PASSENGERS.

Thos. White, Esq. C. S. and his Lady, Lieut. E. Searight, *Bombay Marine*,—Messrs. W. Allen, W. Wilkie, Thos. Graham, Wm. Twigg, James Forbes, E. J. Pelly, B. Kingston, C. H. Johnson, Mich. Shaw, *Cadets*, Jos. Fawcett, Esq. *Free Merchant*. Mr. Neil McCormick, *Artist*.

We are informed that Charles Forbes, Esq. would be returned for Malmsbury.

The Hannah brings of course no late news.

A matter of some importance to the natives of the presidency was decided in court on the second day of the present term. An action was brought by a Portuguese of the name of Leandro de Cruz against John Joachim Marcelino de Silva, who it appeared was a native employed to draw bonds and other convey-

ances. The plaintiff's demand was for money had and received by the defendant, and the defence was a set off for work and labor by the defendant in preparing certain conveyances, bonds &c. Mr. Woodhouse contended on the part of the plaintiff that the defendant could not be permitted to recover a compensation for a labor which he was incapable of performing; and he observed, generally, that almost all similar acts done by persons like the defendant were illegal and improper. The Advocate General, in reply, admitted the principle of the argument, and further stated, that the evil had indeed risen to such an alarming height that it was absolutely unsafe to vest money on land-secured security on account of the nature of the deeds. The court finally determined that the defendant could not be allowed any thing for drawing the conveyances, bonds &c.

We are sorry to say that a serious affray occurred late on Sunday evening last, on the new bunder pier, between several seamen belonging to the free trader Edward, and a body of Portuguese sailors; during which one of the former, Andrew Swanson, was killed. We have not been able to ascertain satisfactorily how the dispute originated. From the depositions taken before the Coroner, it appears that two of the deceased's shipmates, certainly not sober, who had been on shore with him on liberty, were attacked about nine o'clock at night by three or four Portuguese just after they had passed the chokey at the head of the pier, and after some scuffling the Portuguese went off towards the fort, and the English sailors towards their boat; on approaching which, a sailor boy told them that Swanson had fallen into the water. The sailors took him out, placed him on the bunder, and on asking him if he was hurt, he replied, that he was not, and run towards the end of the bunder. He was followed by one of his shipmates, John Davidson, who states that he, Davidson, was then met by four Portuguese, & pushed over the bunder into the water. He got out again, was discovered by the Portuguese, brought up the steps, and after being violently beaten by them, was again thrown over the end of the bunder into the water. He contrived however to conceal himself at the bottom of the pier close to the water's edge, and remained there till his Captain came down some time afterwards; there was a good deal of scuffling and fighting in the interval, between the boat's crew of the Edward which came for the men that had been on shore on leave, and the Portuguese, in number nearly 20, but the deceased was not seen then. He was in all probability killed at the time his shipmate was thrown over the pier end. The deceased was found on Monday morning floating in the water near the pier, and on examining the body, a large wound on the left side of the forehead was observed, which appeared to have been inflicted by a sharp instrument; a portion of the skull was chipped off, but there was no fracture. The medical gentleman who examined the body, however, thought from the violence with which the wound appeared to have been inflicted, that it might have caused death.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict was, 'wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.'

H. M. Ship Eden, Capt. Francis Erskine Loch, arrived at Trincomalee on the 7th instant, she left Plymouth the 9th of June, Madeira the 21st, and Rio Janeiro the 6th of August; she was twelve days at the latter place; and the day before she sailed, the Hobart Packet arrived there from Falmouth;

Passengers per H. M. S. Eden.

Lieut. Col. Dunkin, H. M. 34th Regt.—Lieut. Col. Mansel, H. M. 53d Regt.—Captain Dormer, do.—Charles Carey, Esq. *Bengal Civil Service*.

H. M. Ships Liverpool and Topaz would leave England about the 20th June.

We have this week, at the request of the worthy editor, given insertion to two advertisements: the one being the prospectus of an entirely new Journal, published in Calcutta, on a reformed system; and the other, the prospectus of "Travels in Palestine, by Mr. Buck-

ingham." Mr. Buckingham is so well known in Bombay, that any work coming from his pen would excite interest, but the present one being a description of countries in which his manners and acquirements have given him peculiar advantages, will, we are convinced, be looked forward to with more than ordinary expectation; and we trust the liberality of the Indian community will enable him to send it speedily forth to the world in a style equally creditable to himself and his friends.

Of the success or advantages of the work announced in the first advertisement, we are not so confident: we are fully aware of the imperfections of the Indian presses, but experience has convinced us, that we shall long have to rely on the liberal allowance of our friends for the style in which the Bombay Courier issues from the press. It has ever been our anxious endeavour to communicate the earliest and most authentic intelligence of the passing events in the several quarters of the globe; for this intelligence we are necessarily dependant on the arrivals of ships, subject to all the contingencies of miscarriage of papers, the arrival last of ships which sailed first, with other obstructions incident to distant correspondence, which no foresight or prudence can altogether overcome. Under such circumstances, to give a regular, connected and well digested summary of news within a limited number of pages is almost impossible, neither do we conceive that such a curtailed report of European intelligence would prove so entertaining to the generality of our readers, as copying without much comment, the most interesting articles of the English papers in the mode which is now practised. The errors in our typography, we are sensible of, and we spare no exertions to correct them; but as our readers are aware that all the persons we employ have but an imperfect knowledge of the language, which they are engaged in printing, they must be sensible we labor under disadvantages which are unknown to the printers in Europe.

We cannot omit this occasion of expressing our grateful sense of the unwearied kindness and attention of our numerous friends in supplying us with early and valuable information.

The Lonach, for Greenock, a King's packet!!! will sail some time between the 10th and 15th proximo.

The free trader Edward for London will sail about the end of next month.

Yesterday at the adjourned Sessions, the Court of the Recorder was occupied with the trial of Captain Adams, upon the information filed by the Advocate General on behalf of King, for carrying a challenge to Charles Norris, Esq. a magistrate at Kaira, from Lieut. D'Arcy. The verdict of the Jury, which was a special one, was "Guilty, but the Jury recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Court."

The trial of Lieut. D'Arcy will be brought on to-day.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Courtenay, 17th Dragoons. Major W. Gilbert, 5th Regt. Lieut. Newhouse, 68th Regt. Assist. Surgeon Fraser, 1st Bat. 9th N. I. Cadet W. F. Allen, Do. C. H. Johnson, Do. William Wilkie, Do. Graham, Do. B. Kingston, Do. M. Shaw, Do. J. Forbes, Do. Wm. Twigg, Do. from England.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign P. Kensington, 2d 11th. Lieut. Remon, Engineers. Ensign W. Cadave, 1st 3d N. I. Cornet Nixon, H. M. 17th Light Dr. Assist. Surgeon Jas. Orton. Lieut. Johnson, Horse Artillery. Lieut. Col. G. M. Cox, 1st 2d. Lieut. Amiel, 17th Light Dragoons. Capt. Morin, 2d 1st Regt. Major Bellin, Artillery. Capt. H. E. Deschamps, 1st 11th. Capt. T. P. Thompson, 17th Light Dr. Lieut. and Adj. A. Adamson, 2d 1st Regt. Qr. Mr. W. Johnston, H. M. 65th Regt. Ensign W. H. Waterfield, 2d 16th. Capt. C. Gray, 1st 2d Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 29th Brig Fanny Capt. J. B. Smith from the Mauritius the 16th Sept. Do. 30th Ship Hannah, Capt. J. L. Heathorn from Liverpool the 27th June.

Do. do. Brig Robert Quile—from Liverpool 11th June and Gibraltar 10th July. Do. do. Ship Batavia W. B. Lane, from Port Jackson, New South Wales 16th July. PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Lamb and Miss French. DEPARTURES.—24th Ship Ahmoody, Commander F. Gray, to Pulo Penang. 25th ditto the H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, to the Gulf of Cutch. Ditto ditto Armed Pattamar Bhowary, Syrang Shaik Dawood, to do. do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.—Sept. 27th H. C. Ship Lord Keith, J. Freeman, from London 16th May, and Madras 16th Sept. H. C. Ship Coldstream, J. Coxwell, from England 7th May, and Madras 1st June. Port. Ship Leal Portuguese, L. C. De Meranda, from Lisbon 2d May, and Rio de Janeiro 17th July. Am. Brig Barbara, J. Nash, from Boston 20th May, and Madras 17th September. Ship Caudebuz, Nacoda Syed Abdoola, from Madras 12th Sept. Brig Uduy, S. Ashmore, from Benecolen. Ship Anne, Robert Dackie, from Penang 31st Aug. Ship Vautier, T. Waterman, from the Persian Gulf, 21st August. 28th Ship Dudaloy, E. Dyer, from Bombay 26th August. 29th Ship Mulgrave Castle, J. Ralph, from London 9th May, and Madras 6th June. Ship Edmonstone, J. Laird, from Eskapelly 13th Sept. Arab Ship Fatheal Mobarack, Nacoda Mahomed, from Cochin. Ship Boyer, B. Ferguson, from London 3d May. 30th Ship William Ashton, W. Browne, from Liverpool 13th May. Arab Ship Fatheal Mobarack, Nacoda Salem Benhamell, from Judda 4th August. Arab Ship Fatheal Barrack, Nacoda Abdulla, from Judda 9th ditto. October 1st Ship Woodbridge, G. G. H. Munings, from Muscat, and Madagascar 1st Sept. Ship Ash Felix, Nacoda Mouragee Calla, from Bombay 12th ditto. 3d Ship Friendship, Captain F. H. Black, from the Isle of France 31st August. Arab Ship Fatheal Barry, Nacoda Solomon, from Muscat 2d Sept.

Passengers per Coldstream for Bengal.

Col. and Mrs. Ewart, H. M. 67th Regt., and Child. Mrs. Rozell, Miss Farrel, E. Remfrey, Middleton. Capt. S. Reid, N. C. Mr. Atkin, Mr. Smith, Writer, Messrs. Frazer, Thelluson, Hay, W. and T. Troup. Syers, Cadets: Mr. G. A. Gramlich, Wm. Beveridge, Geo. Coomb: Free Mariners.

From Madras.

Lady Gordon, Sir John Gordon and Mr. Macdo nald.

Per Uduy.

Sir T. S. Raffles and Lady.

Per Northampton.

Mrs. J. Goad and two Children, Capt. G. Sydenham, Madras, Lieut. R. Williams, ditto. Mr. S. Bollenau, Cadet, Mr. J. Scott, ditto, Mr. T. Beecheyden, Free Mariner.

Per Lord Keith.

Miss Mackenzie, Miss J. Mackenzie, Miss Eliza Layton, Lieut. W. Dow, Bengal Establishment, Mr. John Coulis, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. MacQueen, ditto, J. W. Sales, Cadet, Mr. J. Martin, ditto, Mr. C. Forbes, Free Merchant, Mr. G. Weguelin, Mr. J. Brown.

From Madras.

Miss C. Harrington, Mr. W. Harrington, Civil Service, Mr. E. B. Harrington, Mr. G. Gillebrand, Mrs. Gillebrand, Mr. J. Reid, Purser, H. C. Ship Regent.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVAL.—Sept. 7th Ship Ann, Reynolds from Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Lieut. Col. Fitzsimon, Dr. Morgan, Messrs. Mills, and Thompson, Lieut. Lutterell, 47th Regiment and Capt. Hicks. DEPARTURE.—Sept. 6th Ship Onde de Rio Fardo, Capt. Beys, for Bourbon and Bengal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 8th, Ship Eurydice, C. Young, from Calcutta 10th September—ditto, Ship David Scott, W. Hunter, from London 10th May, Madeira 4th June—ditto, Brig Experiment, G. Guppfort, from Coringa 2d October—ditto, Brig Adventure, J. Robinson, from Coringa 2d Sept.—9th, Ship Adam, Joseph Shute from Calcutta 17th September—ditto, Ship Neptune, Robert Gains from Trincomalee 1st October—13th, Ship Phoenix, John Thompson, from London 27th March, and St. Helena, 4th August—ditto, Brig Luck, Capt. Org. from Coringa, the 7th instant—11th, Ship Frances, Swift from Calcutta the 22d ult.—11th, Brig Ruby, W. G. George, from Trincomalee, left 7th October—12th, Ship Success, F. Patrick, from Calcutta, left 25th August and Colombo, 5th October—Passengers: Mr. Parker and Child. DEPARTURE.—October 7th, Ship George the Third, Captain W. Fisher, for London.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 26th October, the Lady of Lieut. H. C. S. Waddington, Linguist to the 2d Bat. 11th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Fort George, Bombay, on the 26th of October, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, of His Majesty's Sixty-Seventh Regt., of a son.

At Belmont, on Thursday morning, the 29th instant, the Lady of R. T. Goodwin, Esq. C. S. of a daughter. MARRIAGE.—On Saturday the 24th inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Archdeacon of Bombay, Lieut. Thomas Stevenson, of the Artillery and Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, to Anna Charlotte, 2d daughter of Lieut. Colonel Johnson, C. B., Bombay Engineers.

DEATH.—At Bunderah, on board the Grab Ship Lovely Fish, on the 24th August, Mr. Henry Charles

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SAURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Vanderlied, chief officer of the said ship, aged 20 years.
October 23, At Cambay, of a fever, the Lady of Capt. H. A. Hervey, Barrack Master N. D. G. This young woman fell a victim to a fever induced by fatigue & anxiety in attending a sick infant during a tedious illness. Her virtues, and her amiable and cheerful disposition, will be long remembered, and her loss deeply regretted by her numerous relations and by all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On the 24th instant, Ellen, the infant daughter of Wm. Johnston, Esq. Qr. Master of H. M. 65th Regiment, aged 3 months.

CALCUTTA.
MARRIAGE.—On the 26th Sept. Mr. John Voss, to Miss Anna Budget.
BIRTHS.—On the 24 Oct. Mrs. T. Christie, of a daughter.

On the 4th Oct. Mrs. C. Ribeiro, of a daughter.
On the 29th Sept. the Lady of John Macwhirter, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

On the 30th Sept. Mrs. Dickson, relict of the late Mr. F. R. Dickson, of the firm of Christie and Co. of a daughter.

On the 21st Sept. the Lady of William Scott, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th Sept. the Lady of Capt. Clave Watson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 2d Oct. Frances Maria, the Wife of Mr. John Wall.
On the 9th Sept. at Lahore, in progress to Holkar's Court, Flora, the infant daughter of George Baillie, Esq. of the Medical Establishment.

At Bellary, Mrs. S. A. Hands, wife of the Revd. John Hands, Missionary.

At Saugor, on the 8th Sept. Lt. Joshua Pickens, D. A. Q. Mr. Gen.

MADRAS.
BIRTHS.—On the 10th October, Mrs. Urquhart, of a son.

On the 7th October, the Lady of H. R. Oakes, Esq. of a daughter.

At Vepery, on the 8th October the lady of Major E. P. Stevenson, of a son.

On the 11th October the Lady of Major William Dickson C. B. 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 8th October Laura, the infant daughter of George Lys, Esq. aged one year and seven months.

At Sedashapur, near Cannanore, on the 25th of September last, Lieutenant H. S. Mathews of the 1st 19th R. N. L.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

26TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

Since the publication of our last paper no material occurrence or event of decisive importance has taken place in the Interior; but in almost every place either occupied by our troops or where our detachments have been passing, there have appeared the same favourable symptoms of subsiding insurrection and of a general submission of the Kandyan people. Resistance has almost entirely ceased: In every Province, where a permanent force is stationed, considerable progress has been made in obtaining the two chief pledges of future security, the surrender of arms and an abundant store of provisions.

It is with much pleasure we see by the General Orders dated Kandy the 15th instant, that the new work at Paranang is to be called Fort MacDonald; a compliment well deserved by that meritorious Officer, to whose indefatigable exertions so much of our success in quelling the Rebellion is due. The words of the General Order are these: "The Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct that from henceforward the work constructing at Paranang in Ouya, and which is intended to be a permanent Post, shall be called Fort MacDonald, in commemoration of the gallant defence made by Major MacDonald, near that place in the months of February and March last, and in compliment to that enterprising and distinguished Officer."

Madras Intelligence.

His Majesty's 46th Regiment of Foot, Commanded by Colonel Molle, arrived at Fort St. George on Thursday evening last. This fine Regiment relieves the 30th Regiment which has a route for Hyderabad.

Part of His Majesty's 86th Regiment were disembarked on Saturday from the Neptune Transport.

It is reasonable to expect after the unprecedented fall of Rain which has taken place, that the change of the Moon will bring us a short interval of fine weather preparatory to the set-

ting in of the North East Monsoon. The Rains, however, continue to fall abundantly, and the winds and current have generally for the last week set in from the Northward. Notwithstanding the lateness of the Season, however, the Roads continue crowded with Shipping. The Government Gazette of Thursday says "that thirty inches of rain have fallen since the 1st of June."

On Thursday evening, the Members of the Madras Literary Society held a meeting at their rooms on the Mount Road; the Honorable Sir George Cooper in the Chair.

The Acting Secretary communicated to the Meeting a Meteorological record, forwarded by Mr. Murdoch Brown to the Honorable the President, exhibiting the variation of the thermometer and the quantity of rain fallen annually at Anjankandy, on the Coast of Malabar, from the year 1810 to 1817, accompanied by some general observations of a highly interesting nature respecting the climate of that coast.

A letter was read from the Abbe Dubois forwarding a very curious and particular account of the four kinds of ordeals by the balance, by fire, by water and by poison, which prevail among the Hindus.

Mr. Ellis signified to the meeting his readiness to co-operate in the elucidation of the many important matters which had been noticed by the Honorable the President in his opening address to the Society; and he suggested that, with a view to the prosecution of the enquiry, particular evenings might be appropriated, from time to time, as opportunity should offer, for readings on those titles of Hindu law which related to its administration in the Native Courts, where such Courts are in existence; to the law of evidence generally and to ordeals and judicial oaths in particular.

R. A. Maitland, Esq. and J. B. Hudleston, Esq. were elected Members, and Dr. Voysey, who is proceeding to Cydrabad as Mineralogist and Geologist under Colonel Lambton, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

Thursday, the 12th of November, was fixed for the next general Meeting of the Society.

[Mad. Cou. October 13, 1818.]

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. } Oct. 3, 1818. } Sell.
Rs. Ans. } Six per Cent. Loan } Rs. Ans.
7 0 } Obligation Disc. } 7 8

APPOINTMENT.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1818.

Captain Edward S. Ellis, Marine Pay Master and Naval Store-keeper.

The rumour about the death of Appah Sahib is without foundation.

The Honble Sir Thomas Raffles and Lady Raffles have arrived at the Presidency on the Udney from Bencoolen. Sir Thomas landed on Tuesday afternoon under the salute due to his rank.

[Govt. Gaz. Oct. 1st.]

The following has been published, as the arrangements made for the sailing of the Company's Ships now in this Port:—

Regular Ships Prince Regent and Marchioness of Ely, direct to England by the 15th November next. Warren Hastings, Asia, and Gen. Hewit, to Madras and England towards the end of December—Extra ships Fairlie and Henry Porcher, to Bombay by the 1st November—Northampton, to Bencoolen, as soon as she shall be ready.

It is said, that Napoleon was ill of a dysentery about the end of June, of which date letters have been received from St. Helena. Some changes had taken place in the officers stationed on that Island; and a Captain Philips of the St. Helena Corps, was to be tried for Forgery.

[India Gazette, Oct. 5.]

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMITTANCE CALCUTTA. [DRAW
2s 7d On London 6 Months sight, per Sica Rs. 2.9d
Three months nominal—Bills in no demand.
Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. Sa. R.
Madras ditto, per 100 Stat Pags. Sica R. pags
PRICE OF BULLION.
Spanish Dollars, Sica Rupees 207, 12 per 100
Siccas, ditto ditto ditto
Venetians, ditto ditto ditto
German Crowns, ditto ditto ditto
Siccas, ditto ditto ditto
Freight to London per Ton of 50 Cubic Feet 2 7 0
Ditto ditto ditto 30 Cwt. 6 0 0

A mis-statement appeared in the Papers of last week, regarding the Ship William Petrie, which we are called upon to correct. It was stated, that she was seized for having slaves on board, and released on bond given for her value. The case, however, was this: A Mogul Passenger went in her from hence to the Persian Gulf, with his women, whom he called his wives. On the ship being boarded, by the Nautilus, a Company's Cruiser off Muscat, these women confessed to Captain Hall, that they were slaves purchased within the district of Calcutta.

On this, the ship was seized and taken to Bushire; but it being found that the Captain of the William Petrie was ignorant of their being slaves, the ship was released and suffered to proceed on her voyage to Bushire. On the return of the ship towards Bengal, these same women were re-shipped at Bushire, by order of the Resident there, to be delivered up to the Magistrates of Calcutta, as slaves bought at this place.

[Cal. Journal 2d Oct.]

To the Editor of the India Gazette.
SIR,

I observe in your paper of last week, a letter by a Subscriber, soliciting information from any of your Correspondents respecting the strength and comparative safety of Ships built in different parts of the World.

I conclude such enquiry as more particularly applying to Ships built at British Ports, or the Colonies of Great Britain, and shall therefore confine my remarks more immediately to such description of Vessels.

The superior excellence of Teak Timber, both as to strength and durability in the construction of Ships, is now so incontrovertibly established as to give a decided preference to Ships built in the East Indies, and therefore I shall offer no apology for giving them a decided preference over those built in Great Britain, and shall therefore proceed to class them in rotation, affording a short explanation descriptive of the reasons for such arrangement, and leave each reader to consider of the short arguments so adduced in support of such classification, and to form his own opinion, if unsatisfied with my statement.

Classen. Explanation or reasons for such
Ships constructed at Calcutta
or at Bombay entirely of teak,
are very strong and durable, and
decidedly superior to British-
built Ships, which being con-
structed of wood, liable to the
dry rot, are as but very pre-
carious, and instead of the wooden
trunnels used to fasten ships
built in Europe, the size of which
must much weaken the Timber
perforated to receive them, and
afford but little strength. All
Ships built at Calcutta or Bom-
bay, are entirely secured by cop-
per or iron fastenings, and are
consequently superior both as to
material and combination.

2d. Class.
Ships from 350 to 600 tons are
sufficiently large to resist the
violence of the Sea, and in fact
are generally better Sea Boats
than larger Vessels.

As there is less difficulty and
expense in procuring scantling to
afford sufficient strength than to
construct larger Vessels, it is to
be presumed, they are in general
stronger than the larger class of
Merchant Ships, such as the East
India Company's Regular or
large Extra ships.

3d. Class.
In classing the H. C. Ships in
the 3d class, it may be requisite
to observe, that although in point
of stores, they may be better
found than the Ships placed in
the 2d class, still as they are
Merchant Ships, constructed for
burthen, and always loaded to
their utmost capacity, the guns
placed on their decks, more than
counterbalance their superior e-
quipment, render them more lia-
ble to labour and strain in bad
weather, tend to lumber the
decks of a Ship already full of
Cargo, and indeed must make
them more dangerous and less
manageable than a Ship merely
laden with Merchandise unin-
cumbered by heavy pieces of con-
struction.

4th. Class.
The Dutch Ships are in ge-
neral good Europe-built Ships,
and well managed.
The Danes, ditto ditto.
The French rather inferior to
the Dutch and Danish Ships.
The American Ships are in ge-
neral very slight, being often
built of green timber, but are well
managed.
The Portuguese and Spanish
Ships are in general good Ships,
but very badly managed.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
MERCATOR
Calcutta; Oct. 2d 1818.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON, April 30th.

There is a rumour prevalent at Paris, that the letter published at London by Ridgway, against Mr. George Canning, is, by Mr. Hobhouse, already known for his history of the second reign of Napoleon.

Last week as a labourer of the name of Humphrey, residing at Higham, near Rochester, was going to Gravesend, he saw two men in an ash plantation, in the parish of Shorne, and overhearing them ask each other for a knife he suspected they were cutting and destroying the young plants and called to them to desist so doing; on which they became very abusive. Humphrey having a large bull dog with him called him, as if he was going to set him at them, on which the two men appeared much alarmed, and ran away—one ran into an adjoining field on the road to London, and called out to his companion, who took the road to Chatham, why he did not follow? He replied he would not, and they ran away in different directions. Humphrey observed they left a basket behind them in the wood, but not suspecting any thing particular, he pursued his journey to Gravesend; but on his return in the afternoon, he thought he would step into the plantation to see if the men had been back for their basket, which he found lying in the same place; he then opened it, and shocking to relate, found two men's heads tied up in a bag—one apparently about 18 years of age, the other about 40; the young man had many of his teeth knocked out of his head, and the oldest several marks of violence on his left temple; one head was cut off close under the chin, the other as low down as the bosom; they were closely secured in two bags, the inner bag being tied tight, so as to prevent the two heads moving, this was placed in another bag, which appeared to have been bloody, but very recently washed; the bags were put into a bull-rush basket. The labourer immediately went to his master (who is a gentleman farmer, residing at Higham), and related to him the circumstance, who desired him to bring the basket to his house, which, on examination, he said the men could not have been dead more than two or three days. The two men were dressed in blue coats, but had no appearance either of sailors or soldiers. It would seem that

much censure is due to the parish officers of Higham, or to those who took charge of the heads, for not securing them in a place of safety and decency, till an investigation took place, instead of which they were put into an open damp cartledge, and on Sunday evening a concourse of persons went to look at them, and in a most indecent and unbecoming manner, they were kicked about like footballs, and poked and rolled about with sticks on the damp floor as if they never had belonged to human bodies! The bags in which they were originally wrapped were moreover taken away, and the heads were put into the basket without any covering. From an investigation which has since taken place, it appears that the heads had been cut from the bodies of two marines, who had recently been interred in Chatham church-yard, the face of the elder one being recognized by one of the officers. It is supposed they were taken away for the purposes of dissection.

[The Observer, June 14.]

SPANISH AMERICA.

"His Catholic Majesty having heard the opinion of his Supreme Council of War on the 27th of February last relative to foreigners who make common cause with the insurgents of Spanish America, has decreed that every foreigner who is taken with arms in his hand in His Majesty's dominions of America shall be treated as a rebel, and be subject to the same punishment as natives, having a due regard to the different ranks in which they serve.

"Madrid, May 8, 1818."

The above Decree is of more importance, as it affects individuals, than its relation to the Governments of Foreign States. We have more than once admonished those of our countrymen who seemed bent on adventures across the Atlantic, that by doing so they put themselves out of the protection of their own Government, and exposed themselves to whatever severities the Spaniards might think fit to exercise upon the persons of their own insurgents.

[The Courier, June 16.]

A new art has been lately discovered, by accident, in France, by M. Beaget, called *Metallic Watering*, (*Moiré Metallique*). It depends upon the action of acids, either pure or mixed together, and in different degrees of dilution, on alloys of tin.—The variety of designs resemble mother-of-pearl, and reflect the light in the form of clouds. The process is this:—first dissolve four ounces of muriatic acid in eight ounces of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid:—second mixture—eight ounces of muriatic acid:—third mixture—eight ounces of water, two ounces of nitric acid, & three ounces of water, two ounces of muriatic acid, and one ounce of sulphuric acid. One of these mixtures is to be poured warm upon a sheet of tinned iron, placed upon a vessel of stone ware; it is to be poured on in separate portions, until the sheet is completely watered; it is then to be plunged into water, slightly acidulated, and washed. The watering, obtained by the action of these different mixtures upon tinned iron, imitates, very closely, mother of pearl and its reflections; but the designs, although varied, are quiet accidental. By heating the tinned iron to different degrees of heat, stars, fern-leaves, & other figures, are produced; and, by pouring one of the above mixtures, cold, upon a plate of tinned iron, or a red heat, a beautiful granular appearance is obtained. These metallic waterings will bear the blow of a mallet, but not of a hammer; hence, the invention may be used for embossed patterns, but not for those which are punched. Different colours and shades may be given by varnishes, which, when properly polished, will set off the beauty of the watering.

Mr. Finch, of Birmingham has published some facts relative to what he calls a Pseudo-volcano, near Braddy, Staffordshire. The tract of ground is situated by the road side from Birmingham to Wolverhampton about half way between Wednesbury and Bilston. It is mentioned by Plott, in his Natural History of Staffordshire, as being on fire in 1696, when he wrote; and he says it was not then known how long it had been on fire. It then occupied a space of eleven acres! but its ravages have since extended about one mile and a half in extreme length, and one mile in breadth. Whether the fire originated in accident, or from the sulphur contained in the coal and pyrites, is not known; but it probably arose from the latter cause, as, at other pits, the small coal has taken fire on being exposed to the air. As the combustible matter is exhausted, the hand of cultivation resumes its labour; & even in parts where the fire still exists, by carefully stopping

the fissures, & preventing the access of air, different crops can be raised. A neglect of these precautions sometimes destroys half the produce, whilst the remainder continues flourishing. About two years ago it began to penetrate through the floors of some houses; it produced great alarm by appearing in the night; and four of the Houses were taken down. It exhibits a red heat in this situation, and the smoke has forced its way through a bed of rinders forty feet in height. On the south it is arrested by beds of sand, which cover the coal formation in that part; and on the north east it is impeded by cultivation.—At first view, a stranger might suppose himself in a volcanic region. The exterior view of the strata exposed by the falling in of the ground, presents a surface blackened by the action of fire, and presenting most of the porphyritic and trappean colours in high perfection. The cinder dust on which you tread, the sulphurous vapours and smoke which arise from the various parts of the surface, and the feeling of insecurity which attends most of your footsteps, all combine to give a high degree of interest to the scene.—In some places of this region, coal is found only four feet from the surface.

[Lichfield Mercury and Midland Chro. June 19.]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—SATURDAY.

BROOK V. WARWICK.—This was a case of the utmost importance to the public, as it respects the power assumed by the Bank of England of impounding Bank Notes supposed to be forgeries. It was an action by a respectable pawnbroker residing in Holborn, against the defendant, an inspector of Bank Notes to the Bank of England, for falsely, maliciously, and without any reasonable or probable cause, charging the plaintiff with feloniously having in his possession a certain false and forged Bank of England Note for the payment of one pound, whereby the plaintiff was imprisoned for the space of 24 hours. The case for the plaintiff was conducted by Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Broderick, and Mr. Chitty. The case opened on the part of the plaintiff was this:—On the 28th of December, 1816, the defendant came to the plaintiff's shop, and produced a forged Bank Note, and asked him if he knew any thing of it? The plaintiff immediately recognized it as one which he had received in the course of his business from a person named Gaubold, and had passed away to a Mrs. Bull. He gave every information in his power upon the subject, and offered to go with the defendant to the different persons, through whose hands it had passed. The defendant accompanied him to Mrs. Bull, to whom the plaintiff gave another note in lieu, and she also gave every information upon the subject; and upon their return to the plaintiff's shop, the defendant insisted upon the former giving up the note; but he peremptorily refused, saying, that he should keep it for the purpose of tracing it. The defendant then said, that if the note was not delivered up, he should apply to a magistrate and charge him with a felony; but the plaintiff still persisted in keeping possession of the note. The defendant went away, and in the course of the evening the plaintiff received a summons to appear before Mr. Baker, the magistrate of Hainion-garden Office, the next morning, to answer to a charge of felony. Next morning, he accordingly appeared, and upon the investigation of the case, he was committed by the magistrate to Clerkenwell prison on a charge of felony, but the next day was liberated, the plaintiff consenting to leave the note in Mr. Baker's hands, to be forthcoming, when called for. The magistrate had offered to admit the plaintiff to bail, but he peremptorily refused to compromise the matter in that way, and insisted upon going to prison, if the magistrate thought his duty called upon him to proceed to that extremity. No proceedings were afterwards taken against the plaintiff, and the present action was brought by him to recover damages for false imprisonment. On the opening of the case, Lord Ellenborough intimated a clear opinion that the defendant had acted erroneously, and strongly recommended that the plaintiff should have a verdict with nominal damages, in order to avoid a discussion, which might be attended with unpleasant consequences to the Bank of England.

Mr. Scarlett expressed his readiness to acquiesce in this suggestion, but Mr. Topping, with whom were Mr. Gurney and Mr. Serjeant Boanquet, expressed his determination to go through with the case, stating, that the whole of the facts were not disclosed.

The cause then proceeded, but the facts were in no degree varied by the evidence cal-

led. The witnesses examined were John Bennett, the plaintiff's shopman: Mrs. Bull, one of the persons through whose hands the note had passed, and Robert Baker, esq. the Magistrate.

Lord Ellenborough, in the course of the cause repeatedly intimated his opinion, that there was no pretence for the conduct observed towards the plaintiff. His Lordship on one occasion said, "The sole question seems here to be whether we are to assert the rights and liberties of the people rather than that a clerk of the bank should be found to be in the wrong." On another occasion his Lordship said "I think the commitment in this case is unfounded in law, and the man who urges a commitment under the circumstances of this case, is crassa ignorantia, and that is malice." Both of these observations produced involuntary bursts of applause from the spectators.

William Beby, assistant gaoler to Clerkenwell prison, proved that the plaintiff was confined in that prison from five o'clock in the afternoon of one day until one o'clock the next day.

Mr. Topping went to the Jury with considerable ability, upon the question, whether there was any pretence for saying that the defendant had in this case acted maliciously and without any probable cause? He contended, that as the defendant had acted upon the advice of the magistrate he was not answerable for the consequences.

Lord Ellenborough in his charge to the jury, reiterated the opinion, he had previously expressed, but cautioned them against giving intemperate or vindictive damages.

The jury, after a few minutes consideration, found for the plaintiff—damages, Fifty Pounds.

[The Observer, June 28 1818.]

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MISFORTUNES OF MRS ERSKINE OF GRANGE, COMMONLY KNOWN AS LADY GRANGE.

MR EDITOR,

THE extraordinary case of Mrs Erskine, known by the title of Lady Grange, excited great curiosity about 80 year ago, and is yet very interesting on account of the mystery which attends it, and its apparent connection with the plots of those who were concerned in the rebellions, which broke out in the years 1715 and 1745.

Her maiden name was Rachel Cheisly. She was a daughter of Cheisly of Darly, who shot the Lord President Sir George Lockhart, in revenge for deciding against him a lawsuit, which had been referred to his lordship and another of the judges as arbiters. She was a beautiful woman, but of a very violent temper. It was reported, that Erskine of Grange (a brother of the Earl of Mar) had seduced her, and that she compelled him to marry her by threatening his life, and reminding him that she was Cheisly's daughter.

Mr. Erskine's character is represented, as having been by no means amiable. He was dissipated, restless, and intriguing; and was supposed to be concerned in some of the measures preparatory and subsequent to the rebellion in 1715, of which his wife was in the secret. His frequent journeys to London, and some of his amours there, gave her so much uneasiness, that she threatened to inform government of all she knew, unless he consented to give up plotting, and live quietly at home. He did not choose to comply with these terms; and he formed a plan, by which she was violently seized in her own house and dragged away. It is a remarkable circumstance, that notwithstanding the noise which this barbarous and tyrannical act occasioned, no means were taken to bring the perpetrators to justice, though some of them were well known. Grange had the address to persuade the public and his connections, that his wife was a mad woman, who had frequently attempted his life, and that confinement was absolutely necessary. He used to shew a razor, which, he said, he had taken from under her pillow. She had two sons grown to manhood at the time she was carried off, and it was suspected that either one or both consented to it. Her daughter, by Mr. Erskine of Grange, was married to the Earl of Kintore. None of her relatives ever made the smallest stir about the matter. The fate of Lady Grange, after her seizure, has hitherto remained uncertain, except that it was known she had been carried to St. Kilda. I have, however, obtained a manuscript, which

*For this curious paper we are indebted to the same gentleman who transmitted Lord Lovat's Memorials, and other valuable communications, for the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine—Edin.

throws much light on this transaction. The MS. is a copy of another, partly written for Lady Grange, by the minister of St. Kilda, and partly by herself.† This manuscript I now send to you, with this remark, that it was found among the papers of a gentleman who flourished at the time of the transaction to which it refers, and who never would have put into his repository any thing of the kind which was not authentic. Indeed, the internal evidence it bears, proves the authenticity of the narrative almost beyond question. During my inquiries in regard to this extraordinary transaction, I learned the existence of several documents which confirmed the story as narrated in the MS.; and also that some original letters of Lady Grange, which had found their way from St Kilda, had been recently in the hands of a bookseller in Edinburgh, from whom they had been purchased for the purpose of destroying them. It is not surprising that the descendants of the parties concerned should feel a desire to bury the story in oblivion, on account of the conduct which the narrative displays. But in matters of history, especially when the dispositions and manners of a people are interesting, private feelings must be disregarded. Nothing has yet appeared which exhibits in a stronger light than the following narrative, the ferocity not only of the Highland clans, but of a portion of their southern neighbours; and it is valuable, in so far as it proves the long duration of barbarism, and assists us to appreciate the astonishing rapidity with which civilization has proceeded in Scotland, & more particularly in the Highlands. Being myself a member of numerous Highland clan, I am not ashamed to avow, while I lament, the savage state in which the Highlands were suffered to remain, till a Chatham arose to demonstrate the value of that lofty spirit of freedom, and of attachment to each other, which, while under no regulation but the caprice of a few chieftains naturally resolved into hatred of their southern neighbours. Many of my name were concerned in the rebellions which agitated Scotland during the first half of the 18th century; and many may have been guilty of actions equally atrocious with that of which I now give you the details; yet I have no other feeling in connection with the past, than thankfulness for having lived to see the effect of the enlightened policy of Chatham, and that policy followed up by the liberality of the government towards the most remote districts of the empire, in opening up a country hitherto inaccessible, by roads and bridges, executed under the direction of the most able engineers, I am Sir, your most obedient servant, GARR.

"January 21st 1741.

"I, the unfortunate wife of Mr. James Erskine of Grange. That after I had lived near 25 years in great love and peace, he all of a sudden took a dislike to my person, and such a hatred that he could not live with me, nor so much as stay in his house; and desired me to subscribe a separation during his pleasure, which I thought was contrary to my vows before God; and that I dearly loved my husband. Both his friends and mine were at a great deal of pains to persuade me, but I absolutely refused to subscribe it. At last, after much threatening, he got me out of the house; and I designed at that time to go straight to London; but some of my friends thought his temper might alter, and gave me your house to stay in, it being a little without the town; I desiring to live retired. After having lived some months there, I came into Edinburgh, and I took a chamber in a private house near to my lord's lodging, that I might have the pleasure to see the house that he was in, and to see him and my children when going out and in. I made both his relations and mine own speak to him, and some minister, and was always in hopes that God would shew him his sin of putting away his wife contrary to the laws of God and man, and this was no secret; for the president of the session, and several of the lords, the solicitor, and some of the advocates and ministers of Edinburgh, knew all this to be truth. When I lost all hopes, then I resolved to go to London and live with some of my friends, and make myself as easy as I could without him. Having paid a part of my coach hire, and taken a leave of my friends and of the ministers, two days before I should have gone away, upon the 22d—1732, after eleven o'clock at night, it being the Saturday evening, the house belonging to one Margaret Maclean, a Highland woman, she put the few she had in her house to bed, which were two Highland women, and a little servant maid, an hour and a half before ordinary. I had no servant with me in that house but a chamber-maid, and whether she was up in that plot, or whether the mistress put her out of the way, I know not. There came two men to the door, saying they had a letter for my lady, and the mistress of the

† I have understood that there are other copies in existence.

house brought them to my room door, and then rushed in some Highland men, whom I had seen frequently attending my Lord Lovat, and, if I well remember, had his livery upon them, who threw me down upon the floor in a barbarous manner, and I cried out murder. Then they stopt my mouth, and dang out several of my teeth, and I bled; and abused my face most pitifully with their hard rude hands, till there was no skin left on my face all below my eyes; for I was always putting out the cloaths as fast as they put on, being on the floor at the time and I defended myself with my hands, and beat with my heels upon the loff, in hopes the people below would hear me. And then a near cousin of my Lord Lovat's lockt in at the door, and gave directions to cover my head, and tie down my hands with a cloth: they had wrestled so long with me, that it was all I could breathe, and then they carried me down stairs as if they had a corpse. I heard many voices about me; being blindfolded, I could not discover whom they were. They had a chair at the stair foot, whch they put me in; and there was a man in the chair who took me on his knee, and I made all the struggle I could; but he held me fast in his arms, and hindered me to put my hands to my mouth which I attempted to do, being tied down. The chair carried me off very fast, and took me without the porte; and when they opened the chair, and taken the cloth off my head to let me get air, I perceived, it being clear moon light, that I was a little way from the Muller's Hill; and that the man on whose knee I sat was one Alexander Foster of Carsabony, who had there six or seven horses and men with him, who said all these were his servants, though I knew some of them to be my Lord Lovat's. The names they gave them was Peter Fraser, whom I believed to be my Lord's page. He came along with me and the chair, but did not ride with me. I believe it was he that set me on the horse behind Mr. Foster, if I well remember, and they tied me fast with a cloth to Mr. Foster; and there was three of my Lord Lovat's servants who rode along, one of them was called Alexander Fraser, and the other James Fraser, and his groom, whose names I know not. These were the names they gave them; but whether they were their proper names, I know not. Another that rode along was Andrew Leishman, a tenant in West Pomeise, which belongs to Mr. Stewart, and had been tenant there this 20 years. I heard another of the horse was a young gentleman, my Lord Lovat's cousin. I heard so, but did not see him, for he kept out of my sight. Before they set me on horse, I showed how all the lincas about my face was covered with blood, and that they had torn all the cloths upon my head, and torn out some of my hair, and blindfolded me; but the joggling of the horse shuffed up the cloths off my eyes, so that I saw what way they rode with me, straight by the long way. I saw that I was at the back of the castle. They took me the straightest way to Lithgow; and it was a very frosty, cold, bitter night. I took attcheam my side, sitting in a constrained posture, and I begged Mr. Foster to allow me to light a little till I was eased of my pains. Mr. Foster cried to Sand Fraser to stop my mouth again, for it was he that stop my mouth when I was in my own room, and called me a damned braggart, that he would break my neck if I did not hold my peace, was he venturing his life for me. He took me a little beyond Lithgow. When he saw that day was approaching, he took me into a house which belongs to John Macleod, who is an advocate, whose servant had known of my coming, and met me with candles in their hands at the far end of the entry, and brought me into a very good room and fire on, so that they knew of my coming. I saw no servants in the house but two men and a woman, and told them whose wife I was, and that I was stolen; and he presently took me up stairs to a very good bedroom, which had a fire, and good linings in the bed, which I looked to, and found Mr. Macleod's name on them. They kept me there all day, and would not allow a woman to come up into the room, but set Sandy Fraser with me all the day; for which reason I would not throw off my cloaths for as wearied and cold as I was, Fraser was so barbarous and cruel. When it was night, about seven, he told me I had some more miles to ride; and he took me down stairs by force, and tied me on the horse as I was the night before. He rode straight to Falkirk, and we met none on the way, it being the Sabbath night, which I thought very misfortunate, or else I would have cried out for help. He rode away by the south side of Falkirk, and through the Tor Wood, which was I know all, having travelled it before. Some little after we left the Tor Wood, he rode a way which I knew not; and I was very wary, it being a bitter night. He said he was taking me to his own house, but did not tell me its name, and thought all along

§ Where St. James's Square is now.

I did not know whom he was, a cloth being tied to his face, that I might not perceive it; and he brought me straight to West Pomeise, where he was factor for Mr. Stewart, who is married to Brisbane of Bishopscourt's sister. He took me in through a high vault, and then into a room of the vault, the windows of the room being nailed with thick boards, and no light in the room; but in a little closet, a little slit where a man could scarcely put in his hand, less than the thieves' hole in Edinburgh, and a very old ugly bed with out a roof, a timber chair, with the half of the bottom in it; and there I was kept a close prisoner for thirteen or fourteen weeks, not having liberty as much as go without doors; and two doors lockt on me, cross bars on the outside. The servant that waited on me there was an old gardener and his wife that he had provided, who had a meall garden in Stirling. His name is George Ross, and his wife's name Agnes Watt. He lived in Stirling many years, and had two sons and a daughter, who was frequently with their father, and saw me. Andrew Leishman, mentioned before, brought what meat & drink I needed, & all other provisions, such as coal and candle. He went always to Mr. Foster, got directions about it. His wife served me in what things she could do about me. They have three daughters which his wife has born, and his eldest son, William Leishman. They kept me so long close prisoner, that it endangered my health, and I grew sick, and Andrew told Mr. Foster that he would allow me to go out, and that he would not have a hand in my death; and then I was allowed to go to the high rooms, & to go to the court to get the air much against Mr. Foster's will. The gardener was kept there for a scoury to dress the garden and the trees. Sandy Fraser was left with me the first three or four days, and then James Fraser was sent out to wait on me, for he would not trust me to the gardener; and he kept the key in his own custody day and night. My Lord Lovat came frequently though Stirling to Mr. Foster, his house being within a mile of it; and Mr. Foster went out and met him, to concert matters about me, and James Fraser, who waited of me, went with him. I was kept prisoner there till the 12th August, and then Peter Fraser, my Lord's page, came & staid till the 15th. Mr. Fraser came up there, and three Highlandmen with him, and took me out of the room by force; James and Peter Fraser carried me out, and set me on a horse behind the captain. It was about ten o'clock at night, and carried me away by Stirling; and when I offered to cry, they came with a big roll made for the use, to stop my mouth, and a cloth to tie about it to keep it in; and they carried me along by Stirling bridge, and after that I knew no more of the way. It was moonlight, and they rode till it was near day, and then took me into a house. The captain, Mr. Foster, went to the room with me, and set a little with me, and never came near me after that. He gave the charge of me to one who called himself Alexander Grant, but I believe he feigned his name; he rode with me out of Pomeise that night's journey; Andrew Leishman and Peter and James Frasers were the rest of the company that rode, and a man who was our guide, called himself Macdonald, and told me he was born at Glengary's. Always when they took me out of any place, they did by force, and I had them consider what they were doing in taking me away against my will. Whenever it was night, they set me on a horse behind Grant, who was nothing but a silly fellow, and he could ride before me; and then they set my Lord Lovat's footman, James Fraser, before me, and tied me to him, that I might not leap off; and rode all night with me, and brought me into General Wade's new way, I knew not how far in the Highlands. Whenever it was day, they took me into a house, and kept me there all day, and when it was night, set me on a horse by force. And always when we came by houses I attempted to speak, then they offered to stop my mouth. We rode all night, and again morning, with great difficulty, they found a barn to put me in; there they kept me all day, and if being far in the Highlands, by far in the afternoon, they set me on a horse again, and rode all night. Again Saturday they brought me to a Mr. Foster, though he came not near me always rode behind or before, and lodged always in the same place I lodged. Upon Saturday I saw him take horse, and his man with him. I lookt out of a hole, and saw him. Again night they set me on a horse again, and carried me amongst the Highland hills, and rode till it was near morning, and laid me down on the grass, being very weary; and they rode all the Sabbath; the side of a hill, and the way was so bad that it was not rideable, for they carried me in their arms; we were at an open shill all that night, and the next day the waters were so high, that we could not cross till it was near night, then they got me on horse and carried me to a place callt Milltown, when preparations were made for me, that being the

28th day of the month. I was never in bed all the time since we came from Pomeise. With their rude hands they had hurt one of my breasts. I was kept there sixteen days, and all the company left me, but James Watson's head. This was on my Lord Lovat's ground. They called the men of the house Andrew Fraser. Grant came on the 1st of September, and set me on horse by force, at night, and put me in a boat, which was in a loch about a mile from Milltown. They crossed the loch with me, and James Fraser left me there some nights without, and some nights in byres. After we crossed the loch, and again the 9th of the month, at the evening, we came to a loch-side on Glengary's ground. I should have been taken to Scot's house, brother to the Laird of Glengary, whose wife is aunt to John Macleod the advocate, for the man who was to get me was one Alexander Macdonald, for I was to come to Scot's house, § but they altered their minds, and ordered him to come to Lochmire, and wait for me on the 10th of the month, out the break of day, for fear of their being seen, for they were always in terror. They dragged me by force, and I cried bitterly out; they were all Highlanders, and nobody understood me and took me into a sloop, of which Alexander Macdonald was master, who is a tenant in an island called Harker, belonging to Sir Alexander Macdonald, who told me he had been at Scot's house, and seen my Lord Lovat's cousin, formerly mentioned; he was ordered to take me home to his own isle, and keep me there till further orders. I told him I was stolen out of Edinburgh, and brought there by force, and that it was contrary to the laws what they were doing. He answered that he would not keep me or any other against their will, except Sir Alexander Macdonald were in the affair. How far Sir Alexander is concerned in this I am not certain; but the man being poor & greedy of money, made him go beyond his own light. We lay long on the loch for want of wind, and young Scot's son and his father's brother came into the sloop the time that the sloop lay in the loch. They came with d sign to see me, but not to relieve me. We came not out of the loch till the 19th day of the month, and then Macdonald, another son of Scot's, came into the sloop, and had a long conversation with Alexander Macdonald. We were storm-stay'd by the way, and we were in hazard of being lost before we came to Harker, which was a poor miserable island. Upon the 30th day of the month we came there. That day we came out of the loch were came in a son of Dornicks, called John Macleod, and William Toling, who lives on Macleod's ground, who before was merchant at Liverpool, and Rory Macdonald, brother to Castletown, and they all understanding the language, I told them all my misfortunes; and William Toling said he was at Edinburgh the time I was stolen, and promised me he would tell Renkiller where I was to be taken. I was in the island Harker ten months before I got bread, and suffered much cold and hunger, and many hardships and barbarous usage. I was in that strait almost I wanted stockings, shoes, and many other necessaries. And Macdonald said he had no orders to give me any meat but what they eat-ed themselves; but had no orders for cloaths. After I was near a year in his custody, he said he would go and tell them from whom he got me, that he thought it was a sin to keep me, and that he would let me away, and that he had writ twice or thrice about what necessary I wanted, but got no answer. When he came back he said he had seen Sir Alexander Macdonald, and said to him it was a sin and shame to keep me, for that he would keep me no longer. Sir Alexander said he was sorry that he had meddled in such an affair, and did not know how to get out of it, but discharged him to let me go till farther orders. Alexander said he was bidden treat me harshly and do nothing but what was his pleasure, and to cross me in every thing. Though he got me bread, yet I was much more hardly dealt with than he had done the first year, and I thought it hard enough when he was in Sky, at Sir Alexander's he told me he saw Alexander Mackenzie of Delvin's two brothers. I well remembered they are called Kenneth and John Mackenzies, and he pretended he told them he had me in his custody, for he made it not a secret. I often begged him to allow me to write to my friends the time I was with him, and that then I would be relieved, for he said he was discharged to let me write, or tell me the place of the world I was in I was many months there before I knew whose ground I was on. I often begged him to tell the minister, who was one Mr. John Maclean, and the name of his parish is the West, which is in the middle of the Long Island, and bordered with

§ Macdonald of Scotthouse.
¶ Probably Lochmire.

Clanranald's ground. I desired him to come and see me, and pray for the distress of my family. Mr. Macdonald told me he answered it was his duty to pray for every body in distress; but if he could not come and see me, he had but an eight mile ferry to cross. But whether Alexander told him I was there, can not be positive or sure. In May 1734, Sir Alexander Macdonald came to the West to set his land, and sent word to Alexander I was to be taken away from him very soon, and that he would allow no more board for me, therefore he should let me go with the first that came for me. It was but a small island none in it but cottars, and his servants. Upon the 14th day of June there came a sloop to the Harker, with John Macleod, tenant to the Laird of Macleod, in a place which they call North Town, in the parish of Harrioch, and brought a letter to Alexander. He showed me the letter to give up the cargo that was in his hands. The day before he got the letter he had been at the Captain of Clanranald's house, and had met with my Lord Lovat's cousin there the Captain being married to his sister. John Macleod and his man were very rude to me, and hurt me very sore in the taking me away. Alexander Macdonald told me he knew not there I was going to, and John Macleod said he was taking me to the Orkney islands. The gally belonged to himself, but his brother Norman Macleod was manager of it. He was in such terror that it should be known that I was in his custody, that he now all his men. When I came to the island, I found it has as I heard of it, a very desolate island, but nobody in it but natives of the place. John and his brother stayed a few days in the place and by no means would confess from whom he got me, but I found out; what hand the Laird of Macleod had in it I am not sure. The left me in a very miserable condition, but had no provision for me but what the island afforded, and nobody to wait of me that understood me, but one ill-natured man who understood a little English, and explained to others what I wanted; and he was not only ill-natured, but half-witted, and one day drew out his durk to kill me. After being some time in this island, God in his good providence, who in all my distress has taken care of me, for which I have great reason to bless and praise him, where I found God much present with me for as desolate it is, comforting me, and supporting me in my long and heavy trial, a minister and his wife came to the island, to whom I am exceeding much obliged; and if it had not been for the care that he and she took, I had died for want of meat, for there were no provisions sent me but two pecks of flour, and what the place can afford, such as milk and a little barley knocked, and that forced from them by threatenings, for the people is very poor and much oppressed. I have nobody to serve me but a little Highland girl; ¶ and the minister and his wife must explain to her. He is a serious and devout man, and very painful, and what time he can spare from his business he is so good as to come to see me. I am not sure whose hands this may come to but if I be dead, I beg my friends may be kind to reward this minister and his wife, for he hath helped to preserve my life, and made it comfortable the time I lived. John Macleod abovesaid is tenant of this island. ** I got the minister persuaded to write the account of the way I was stolen, and by whom, that he might acquaint my friends. He would not give me a pen to write any of them, but said he would do all for me that was in his power. When he went from this island, he resolved to go to Edinburgh, but he would not venture to carry this paper with him. But I gave him a bull on you and two others of my friends, that they might know where I was; but his life being threatened he left this island, and he was after hindered either to go to Edinburgh, or to write to any body about me, since he came back to this island, he sent me word by his wife that he had burnt the bills I had given him; he is in such fear of his life and his uncle's. Some other of the ministers were angry at him for the care and the concern he had taken of me. He bade his wife get this paper from me that he might destroy it, that it might never come to light as written by him. Since I could not get paper to write so full an account as this, I thought it no sin to deceive her, and I burnt two papers before her, and bade her tell the minister now to be easy. I am not sure who of my kin and friends is dead or who is alive, but I beg whoever hands this comes first to, to cause write it over in a fair hand, and to shew it to all my friends.

The following notices are written at the end of the narrative.

¶ This person is yet alive in North Uist, and is upwards of 90 years of age. She was seen by Mr. Campbell, author of Albyn's Anthology, who lately travelled into the remote parts of Scotland in search of ancient music.

** Her own hand begins at "I got."

"Grant had his fellows;

"Scoto's wife aunt to Roderick Macleod,
his father's sister.

"There sprang a leak in the sloop; we were
in great danger.

"One of Lord Lovat's lyes which he said to
John Macleod the young man of Dynwick,
that I was going to kill my husband—you
know that a lye.

"Sir Alexander Macdonald, at any time he
wrote about me the name he gave me was the
Carop.

"I hear that Alexander Macdonald in the
Hesker is dead. His wife is since married
Logan Macdonald her tenant to Clanronald.
She knows it was Lord Lovat and Roderick
Macleod that stole me,

"The minister's dau saw me taken out of
Mrs. Margaret Maclean's house by Roderick
Macleod—he told Lady Macleod he said."

This Roderick Macleod was Macleod of
Muiravonside, who, it was well known, acted
the principal part in the barbarous scene
described by the sufferer.

From the above curious document, it ap-
pears that Lady Grange was at St. Kilda nine
years after she was taken from Edinburgh. When
the author of the notice which precedes the
narrative was at St. Kilda, in the year 1800, he
was informed by an old man, who remember-
ed having seen Lady Grange, that she had
been seven or eight years on that island. On
making inquiry respecting what happened
afterwards to this ill-fated woman, he was in-
formed by a gentleman in Skye, that, in con-
sequence of a dread of discovery, she had been
removed to Assint, (the western district of
Sutherland,) and from thence to Skye, where
she died.

VARIETIES.

The following paragraph is copied from
Freeman's Dublin Journal:—

A man by the name of Richard Ewan, ex-
cise-officer, Mussulburgh, was found dead in
the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, early on Sa-
turday morning; and expired soon after. From
appearances, there is every reason to suppose,
that he had been ill used by some person.

Vicissitudes of Fortune.—There are now
living in Hampstead two individuals, in whose
situation, time, and the crosses and changes
which are constantly taking place in this life,
have produced a singular reverse. The one is a
gentleman, highly respected and keeping his
carriage, who had formerly filled the humble si-
tuation of a porter, and the other is a person
who fills the office of groom in the service of this
very gentleman, who had been his own porter.
Such are the contrasts produced by wild extra-
vagance and prudent frugality.

Among the wonderful exhibitions, attract-
ing curiosity in the Metropolis of North Britain,
are the Fire-Proof exploits of a Madame Ge-
saldelli. This wonderful Lady in the presence
of many learned gentlemen of the Faculty, goes
into an oven along with a Leg of Mutton, and
remains shut up in it until the Mutton is com-
pletely baked:—she swallowed boiling oil with
impunity, and washes her hands with aquafor-
tis!!!